

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XX, No. 43

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Mar. 23rd, 1933

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Impress:
Church School, 2:00 p.m.
Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.
Subject: "Bliss."
We invite you to worship with us.
Rev. Geo. A. Shields,
Minister.

Work of Public

Health Nurses

The reports of the nursing branch of the provincial health department of 1932, under the direction of Miss Kate Bright, the child welfare clinics, the travelling clinics and the district nurses, reflect the widespread activities of these mediums for health propaganda. More than 18,000 children were given attention in the permanent child welfare clinics held in Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Vegreville and Marquis Municipality. The number of clinics held was 282, and a total of 8,402 home visits were made. The district nurses made a total of 2,118 home visits and had 2,175 office consultations. The number of medical cases

Hard-Time Masquerade Is Successful Dance

The Hard-time Masquerade, held in the Empress Theatre, on St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, drew a good attendance. There was a good display of hard-time costumes. Prizes were awarded by popular vote to Miss Holly Clark, for fancy costume and Mrs. Jack McNeil for lady's comic costume; Mr. W. H. Acton was awarded gentlemen's fancy dress prize and Mr. V. Lacey prize for gentleman's comic dress, and Mr. Earl Saunders the prize for the most original costume. The prize awards seemed to meet with the general approval of all and the dance continued merrily on its way, being among one of the most enjoyable of the season. Refreshments were served by the Ladies' Aid of the United Church and music was rendered by Chell's orchestra. Mr. A. Boyd was floor manager.

Weather of the past week has been mild, and there has been no precipitation outside of a light snowfall Tuesday night.

they handled was 1,019 and the number of surgical cases 575. The travelling baby clinic, which made an effort to serve outlying districts to a greater degree, visited 67 districts and gave attention to 1923 infants and pre-school children. Prenatal and postnatal advice by mail was given to more than 900 by the nursing branch. Extensive immunization campaigns have been carried on in municipalities and improve matric districts, which work has been a factor in helping to keep schools free from diphtheria. Toxicoid clinics have been held throughout the school districts. Since 1925 about 50 per cent of the children of school and pre-school ages have been protected against diphtheria through inoculation with toxoid.

School Report

Report of Junior Intermediate Room

Grade IV:
Hopkins, Kenneth, 87.5
Bowler, Gordon, 82.5
Rowell, Ossie, 78.9
Boswell, Eric, 78.5
Compton, Edith, 78.4
Lyster, Wesley, 78.2
McGinn, Cameron, 77.8
Orcutt, Willie, 75.5
Morison, Blair, 75.5
Pawlak, Rosemarie, 68.1
Stoney, Fred, 67.7
Hern, Bony, 67.7
Orcutt, Rosie, 68

Grade V:
Pallin, Dorothy, 83.7
McGinn, Connie, 82.2
Compton, Margaret, 79.2
Anderson, John, 77.7
Turner, Edgar, 76.3
Krampt, Anne, 74.7
Maerion, Linda, 74.2
Dunk, Bernice, 71.2
Fraser, Anne, 68.2
Staley, Shirley, 68.7
Staley, Margaret, 64.4
Orcutt, John, 58.1
Lyster, Oliver, 57.6

M. A. Hutchinson, teacher.

Alberta Now Has

Cattle Trade Mark

For the first time in the history of Canada, live cattle with this Spring go to market with a registered trade mark stamped on each animal. The trade mark will be "R L" in a six-inch circle in red paint, and will stand for Red Label. The Red Label Beef Association of Southern Alberta after long effort, and with the help of Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Alberta, Minister of Agriculture, has secured a federal government trademark for Red Label beef animals. A certain standard is being set before the trademark may be placed on any of the animals and only those animals in any lot which come up to "R L" standard will get the mark. The Red Label Association is the only organization in Canada which is in a position to breed, feed and market the kind of cattle Old Country consumers want," said W. R. Brown, of Brown Abattoir Co., Manchester, England, cattle importer, a recent visitor to Alberta.

Bunt Resistant

Varieties of Wheat

Next to black stem rust, bunt, or stinking smut is considered to be the most serious disease of wheat in North America. Losses from bunt vary greatly in different localities, depending mainly on cropping methods, local climate, and the degree of susceptibility of the particular varieties of wheat which are being cultivated. In certain states of the Pacific Northwest, from one-fourth to two-thirds of the ears arriving at the terminal markets have graded smutty. Losses in Western Canada have never approached this figure, but even here, in certain years almost 2 per cent of the wheat has graded smutty. In 1929, for example, losses from bunt were in excess of \$500,000 through reduction in grades alone, without considering reduction in yield.

Bunt losses are not evenly distributed among the commonly grown wheat varieties. Thus, in 1929, 17 per cent of the durum wheat graded smutty as compared with only 1 per cent of the hard red spring. Koto, grown for several years in Western Canada, became heavily contaminated with bunt. Other wheats, such as Marquis, are moderately resistant and have never presented any serious difficulty from the point of view of bunt control. However, recent introduction is practically immune from bunt.

From the illustrations just given it is evident that although certain varieties of wheat are susceptible to bunt, others are endowed with a high degree of natural resistance that can be kept in control by rigorous selection and by, in addition, appropriate treatment. Experience has shown that a less good variety of wheat is more susceptible when it is less than that will tend to increase from year to year. The easiest and cheapest method of controlling this disease is to grow a resistant variety. The risk of selective breeding is to produce new varieties of wheat possessing this natural bunt resistance high quality and desirable agronomic characters. This problem has been under taken at the Dominion Uni-

Hospital Notes

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. Norman Davies, of Brandon, on Tuesday, March 14, a son.
—To Mr. and Mrs. R. Plummer, of Meadham, on Thursday, March 16, a daughter.
—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schneider, of Estuary, on March 16, a son.
—To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hurlbert, on Friday, March 17, a daughter.
—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mac, on Saturday, March 18, a daughter.

Mrs. J. Niwa, who has been seriously ill is considerably improved.

The Week at Ottawa

Ottawa, March 18, 1933

Compulsory Voting was urged in the Senate this week as a step towards improving the conduct of elections and of reducing the necessity for campaign funds. This would be in the interests of economy and would save thousands of dollars now being spent by each date and parties. One Senator went further. He said he would favor holding elections on Sunday to imbue the electors with the idea that it was a day consecrated to God and the country. A Montreal member said that every election in that city cost, at least, \$25,000 and some candidates reported spending \$47,000.

There is a great revival of interest in gold mining. Thousands of prospectors are being given stakes and are invading the northern fields. A few days ago some Toronto men sent an aeroplane into the Yukon territory carrying seven miners with the hope of finding gold. Mr. Neighon, this week, advocated a very reasonable form of inflation. He suggested that gold should be increased in value by one-third. This would allow Canada to issue more currency based on that gold. This should result in better prices, more business and a more rapid rate of circulation of money. It would also go far to equalizing the exchange rates which were at present causing great losses.

Most of the week was spent on the Railway Bill. This Bill sets up a board of three trustees to direct the affairs of the C.N.R. There will be the president and operating officials as well. As the C.N.R. has not been making operating expenses and, as the government has had to raise about \$8 million dollars by taxation, to make up this loss, it supported the second reading of the Bill.

The Bill also insists on co-operation between the two railways where it will be to the interest of economy and more efficient management. Districts served by the C.P.R. must not pay their own heavy railway rates but must be taxed heavily to pay for the C.N.R. losses. This is an effort to cut off that loss and the money could do much good if spent for needed relief work or social reform. I tried to fully explain this situation in a speech on March 14th, 1933.

Sincerely, F. W. Garshaw.

St. Mary the Virgin

(Anglican Church)

4th Sunday in Lent

Evenson and Sermon, 9:30 p.m.

Rev. J. P. Horne.

Getting His Goat

Let not the serious minded reader jump to conclusions that this caption indicates undue and careless levity. Cultured wags that shrink before the rude impact of all idiom that smacks of slang, are hereby reassured. The expression in this instance is no idle vernacular intended to connote the wise. The goat in question is no abstraction, but a very active ruminant quadruped whose example may offset an economic issue and make two goats heads grow where only one grew before. Bonduff, a village in Hungary, is famed these days a heroine answering to whatever the Magyar equivalent of "Nanny" may be. It seems that even in that romantic land, where the idyllic character of the shepherd's life is a reality, the prosaic process of foreclosure, alas, is not unknown. A chattel mortgage sale was under way the other day in Bonduff, and the goat was held among the obstacles. The court officer in charge carefully left the sale papers lying around and, with equal carelessness, Nanny ate them up—whereupon the proceedings interested her no more and the sale was off, at least until some other day.—Ex.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of The Water Resources Act, the undersigned have filed the necessary application and plans required by Section 11 of the said Act, in the Water Resources Office, at Edmonton, Alberta.

The applicants apply for the right to divert water from Louisa creek on the S.W. 1/4 of sec. 7, T. 42, R. 9, west of the fourth meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works, as shown by the application and plan filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said irrigation purposes on the N.W. 1/4 and S. 1/4 of sec. 7, T. 42, R. 9, west of the fourth meridian.

Dated at Empress, Alberta, this 20th day of March, 1933.

THOMAS MCCARTHY,
JERRY EDGAR,
Applicants.

We announce the Dates of our

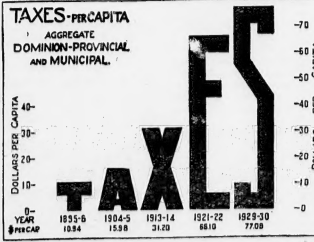
Spring One-Cent Sale

APRIL 5, 6, 7 and 8

EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading varieties. Cut Flowers ordered on shortest possible notice.

Taxation in Canada



Combined taxes levied by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments in Canada were \$55,000,000 in 1913-14, \$92,000,000 in 1914-15, \$128,000,000 in 1915-16, \$180,000,000 in 1916-17, \$240,000,000 in 1917-18, \$300,000,000 in 1918-19, \$360,000,000 in 1919-20, \$420,000,000 in 1920-21, \$480,000,000 in 1921-22, \$540,000,000 in 1922-23, \$600,000,000 in 1923-24, \$660,000,000 in 1924-25, \$720,000,000 in 1925-26, \$780,000,000 in 1926-27, \$840,000,000 in 1927-28, \$900,000,000 in 1928-29, and \$960,000,000 in 1929-30. As with government expenditures, these increases have far outstripped the basic industrial and financial development.

Calgary's Popular Priced Hotels

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THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Population Of World Shows A Steady Increase According To The League Of Nations

The Statistical Department of the League of Nations has been counting noses, and gives the figure of the world's population, as at the end of 1931, at about two billion twelve million eight hundred thousand.

More than half of these people live in Asia. In fact, it is the most populous continent, having an excess of some 252 million inhabitants over all the other continents combined. Asia also has the most rapid increase in population in comparison with other parts of the world.

Europe, for the first time in history, has more than half a billion people. On the first of January, 1932, the figure representing its population was greater than 400 million. The figure for the same date, 1931, was 488 millions.

The North and South American continents were inhabited by some 232 millions of persons at the end of 1931—an increase of four millions over the year previous.

The vast continent of Africa contained scarcely 142 millions of inhabitants. And interesting to note, this figure for 1931, is two million less than for 1930. This is the only decrease recorded by any of the continents.

Australia, the remaining continent, reported but ten millions of people at the end of 1931.

Some of the statistics given for the major countries of Europe are interesting: Russia, 127 millions in 1931 against 124 millions in 1930; Germany, 64 millions, with no great advance in growth; Great Britain, 40 millions, no increase; France, 42 millions, an increase of 600,000 over 1930; Italy, 41 millions, a decrease of 400,000; Poland, 22 millions, an increase of a million; Spain, 24 millions, an increase of 2 millions.

The world's population is increasing. That fact is one that has ramifying implications, and if the growth continues at the present rate, within less than half a century it will be one of the most pressing problems that will have to be dealt with.

Toy Bank Sales Increase

Those That Refuse To Open Were Among Best Sellers

The depression has brought millions of coins out of the sock and into the Tom Thum savings bank. More than four and a half million toy coin depositories were sold in the United States in 1932, a 70 per cent. increase over 1929, according to a survey of the American toy industry.

Banks that refuse to release deposits that sink out of the pockets into five or ten dollars accumulate led in popularity last year. The vogue for saving inspired many new designs, including banks that register five different kinds of coins and hold as much as \$75. Fancy chromium plated banks gave a fashion note to thrift.

Banks with combinations like safes and banks that combined cash register attachments were favored by children for playing store. But the adult resolution to save is credited with the popularity of banks that refuse to open.

The manufacturers of toy banks estimate that nine out of ten are broken into after two years. So the industry counts on a large replacement business in spite of lifetime guarantees against all mishaps except forcible entry.



By Ruth Rogers

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Fertilizing Pasture Lands

Best Results Obtained When Continuous Grazing Is Practiced

Pasture land fertilized at the rate of 475 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer was able to carry 2.15 cows to the acre when continuous grazing was practiced. The same kind of land similarly fertilized but grazed rotationally was able to carry only 1.7 cows to the acre, and the same kind of land unfertilized and continuously grazed carried 1.40 cows to the acre. These results were obtained by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the Experimental Farm, Nappes, N.B. In practice the number of cows carried from week to week depends to the condition of growth; and by careful calculation dependable results were obtained. In addition to the pasture the cows received a grain ration at a rate consistent with the amount of milk given. The field used in this experiment had been in use as pasture for most of the twenty-five years it had been in soil.

The results of this experiment go to show a saving of 1.1 pounds of milk per cow per day on the fertilized rotationally grazed area and 1.90 pounds on the fertilized continuously grazed area, as compared with the unfertilized area.

Loosing Their Manners

Conversation In Some Homes Impossible Since Radio Arrived

Has the radio developed a people with declining manners? It used to be considered the height of ill breeding in the good old days, for anyone in the room to interrupt a conversation between guest and host, but now days are gone forever in radio homes, where it is very common for some one thoughtlessly or by design, to turn on the radio, and get a leather-tongued announcer belting out a song, or a singer screaming the latest jazz song to the utter disruption of conversation on any subject. And it was by imitating the whole family if one made an observation on this utter lack of good manners.

"You only married me because my aunt left me some money."

Nothing of the kind, I'd have married you regardless of who left you money."

Chaglow, Scotland, plans to provide recreational and educational facilities for its unemployed.

W. N. U. 1932



(The British Government's war debt mission arrives to "talk it over" with the United States on war debt.)—Stroke in the Daily Express, London.

Site Of Ranch Flocks

Income Received Is Affected By Number Of Breeding Ewes

The number of breeding ewes per ranch is an outstanding factor affecting the income received by range sheepmen in Alberta and Saskatchewan, according to an economic survey of the range sheep industry conducted during the past three years by the Agricultural Economics Branch and Experimental Farms Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. In analyzing the relation of size of business to income the records of 87 ranches were grouped according to the number of breeding ewes per ranch: 11 ranches had under 500 breeding ewes; 25 between 500 and 1,000; 1,000 and 1,500; 1,500 and 2,000; 2,000 and 2,500; 2,500 and 3,000; and 7 ranches had over 3,000 breeding ewes. Ranchers who had less than 500 breeding ewes obtained an average ranch income of \$441, whereas those who had between 1,000 and 2,000 breeding ewes secured \$2,022.

The income per ranch was thus found to increase with an increase in the number of breeding ewes until the size group 2,000 to 2,500 was reached and from this point declined, indicating that these sheep ranchers who had between 1,000 and 2,000 breeding ewes had about the right balance between the number of ewes, amount of range, labor and equipment per ranch.

A Discriminating Buyer

British Consumer Is Most Particular When Purchasing Poultry

When studying the poultry trade in the British market Mr. W. A. Brown to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, learned that the British consumer is a discriminating buyer. Mr. Brown concludes from his observations and interviews with market men that five essential points have to be observed in the building up of a satisfactory trade in the British market: (1) High standard of quality; (2) Absolute uniformity in grading; (3) Proper weights with a minimum of tolerance; (4) Attractive display, including both packages and individual birds; (5) Delicacy of quality and flavor that is pleasing to the consumer.

"Young man, my daughter says you're planning to elope with her, and I want to give you fair warning."

"Well, sir, what is it?"

"That ladder of mine out in the garage is cracked!"

An alarm clock that makes tea before rousing its possessor has been patented in England.

Spinach and Carrots

New York Surgeon Tells Women How To Become Beautiful

Any woman can be beautiful, according to Dr. J. Howard Crum, plastic surgeon of New York—but she must be willing to eat spinach.

"What you eat is the answer to how fast you age," Dr. Crum told delegates to the trade display and fashion show which continued here today. He then promised a beautiful complexion to any woman who would each day eat a generous portion of a thin-leaved vegetable follow it with a good dose of spinach or carrots and top them off with a quart of milk.

"Worry and fear are to be avoided at all times," the surgeon advised. "Nothing detracts so much from your looks." Most stage and screen beauties, he said, have "acquired their attractiveness."

Life Of Weed Seeds

Experiment Proves Some Germinate Strongly After Forty Years

An experiment to test the viability of weed seeds has been reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Seeds of many kinds of weeds were mixed with sand and placed in unopened pint bottles and buried twenty inches below the surface. The bottles were slanted with the mouth downwards to prevent the accumulation of water in the bottles.

The experiment has been carried on by the Michigan Agricultural College, and it has been found that after forty years buried in this way seeds of Black Medick, Peppercorn, Pigweed, Ragweed, Wild Pinks, Corncockle, Plantain, Purslane, and Chickweed germinated vigorously.

These remarkable results led the Dominion Agronomist to ask the question "Who knows how long weed seeds will last?"

Greatest and Smallest Length

The greatest length actually measured is that from the carpal to the most distant knee joint, or about 140,000,000 light years. The smallest known length is the estimated diameter of the nucleus of a hydrogen atom, set down as a little more than one-millionth of an inch.

Only Half College-Bred

Half of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were college-bred; 16 had "classical" educations; 2 were instructed entirely by tutors; and 16 had no valid learning.

Because of the congestion it causes to traffic the annual Lord Mayor's Show in London may be abandoned.

Cost Of Operating And Maintaining Port Of Churchill Will Always Be Very Moderate

No Latchkey Needed

Always a Door-Man At Number Ten Downing Street

However late the hour, Premier Ramsay MacDonald and members of his family never have to worry about being locked out of their London home.

For No. 10 Downing St., home of England's premiers and the most famous house in London, is claimed to be the only private residence in the capital to which no one needs a latch-key.

Thanks to David Lloyd George, war-time premier, "10 Downing" has a door attendant night and day, and there is always a doorman on duty, however small the hour.

When Lloyd George came into power and took up residence at Downing St., there was a little wooden knob, hardly perceptible, on the door near the knocker, and by pulling the knob a string inside attached to it raised the latch, and the caller entered.

This simple village method did not appeal to Lloyd George, especially in war-time, and instructions were given for the door to be manned night and day.

Up to the first year of the war it would have been possible for any stranger to have pulled the latch and entered the premier's residence, but nowadays every visitor is carefully scrutinized and asked his business before being permitted to enter even one of the main rooms.

The Chicken Of Today

The Old Red Hen Ain't What She Used To Be

The old red hen ain't what she used to be," Professor J. C. Graham, head of the poultry department of the Massachusetts State College, said recently.

The chicken of today is forced into early maturity and is kept operating at a speed which would have killed her 1000 ancestors. In the old days a chicken was born and a few days later she was out in the yard tugging at worms. Now many of the incubator-hatched chicks never get out of a building until their laying days are over.

Back a few years ago the ordinary hen started laying at eight to 10 months, but now the poultry man has hastened things along so that he expects them to be laying at five to seven months.

A Promising Trade

Great Britain Offers Market For Canadian Cattle Feeds

According to the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, a promising trade in cattle feeds is in prospect in the British market. In the January 21st issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal it is stated that the importation of cattle feeds, consisting of bran and other four millings, from Canada is comparatively new, beginning in 1931 when Canadian shipments rose from practically nil to 22,260 long tons (22,240 lbs.). Of this amount 6,000 tons were shorts and middlings, and the remainder bran. According to this report Great Britain imports about 200,000 tons of these products annually, chiefly from foreign countries. Empire countries producing only some 76,000 tons in 1932.

Smallest New Testaments

One Used In Australia For Sewing—In Winlosses

The two smallest New Testaments in the world are believed to be in Australia. One belongs to Major Jones, chief of the Commonwealth Investigation Branch. It is less than three-quarters of an inch long and weighing in winlosses.

The other Testament has been presented to the Commonwealth National Museum by Mr. Hubert Hux, of Essex, England. Its measurements are: length, three-quarters of an inch; width, five-eighths of an inch; thickness, a quarter of an inch.

White Bread Forbidden

White bread will be forbidden, until next harvest, to soldiers, policemen and boarders in schools and colleges in Rumania. Instead, they will receive rye bread and a kind of stiff porridge made of maize.

One liner carried 10,000 bags of Christmas mail from Britain to America in December.

Owing to natural breakwaters the cost of operating and maintaining the port of Churchill will always be moderate, says the statement by Mr. McLaughlin, D. W. McLaughlin, engineer-in-charge of the Hudson Bay terminal, told the Engineering Institute of Canada at the concluding session of its annual meeting at Ottawa.

Natural breakwaters or jetties at the entrance to Churchill harbor, he explained, direct the tidal currents so that they perform a perpetual service by their scouring action in keeping the harbor from filling up. There are no wide tidal bars or currents to deal with.

The expenditure to date chargeable to the Churchill development amounts to about \$13,372,000, stated Mr. McLaughlin. With work still to be done the cost on completion will be about \$13,800,000. The art cost, according to Mr. McLaughlin, would scale down to \$12,500,000 if the dredging plant can be sold for half its original cost.

One dredger, an additional season's work in connection with covering the water supply pipe; a small amount of work connected with water supply intake, extension of levee, levee, and some further sheathing of the face of the deep water dock.

The water supply at Churchill was one of the unique features of the development. Provision of water for locomotives, ships and camp in general was a difficult matter as there were no creeks of any size. The plan adopted was to excavate a reservoir at Grassy Slough, three and a half miles from the town, having a capacity of 17,000,000 gallons. A pumping station and tank were provided and a 10-inch pipe line carries the water from the tank to the town, other tank within the town of Churchill.

Ruling On Cattle Export

Puts Canadian Exporters On Equal Footing With Competitor

The United Kingdom agreement, as now ratified, puts Canadian cattle exporters on an equal footing with their competitors in the British market, for the first time in thirty-seven years. The segregation of store cattle from fat cattle moving on export was no longer required. Fat and store cattle are allowed to move freely to inland points, with the understanding that female cattle must be of a quality type suitable for export.

A Powerful Engine

Practically Runs Itself and Replenishes Its Boiler Fire

The Super-Mountain, declared to be the most powerful railway engine in the world, has just been completed at the works of the French State Railways in Setteville-Bouen. It will develop 2,850 horsepower. The engine practice runs itself five days a week, and is a stationary engine. It even replenishes its boiler fire with requisite amounts of coal when necessary.

The Largest Organ

The latest organ in the world is in a cathedral in Liverpool, England.

The instrument has 12,000 pipes of every size, 222 draw knobs, 108 stops and 10,000 pipes. It is played by electro-pneumatic action, the mechanism being driven by motors with a total of 25 horsepower.

"You crossed a carrier pigeon with a parrot."

"Yes, so that if the bird lost its way it could inquire"—Gazette Illustration (Venice).

Canada's two largest lakes, wholly within Canadian territory are Great Bear Lake and Lake Athabasca, each of which the first is the larger.

EX-KING'S EXILED COUSIN RELATES EXPERIENCES

Don Alfonso de Bourbon, Marquis de Squilache and cousin of the ex-King of Spain, is shown (left), relating to a journalist the experiences which he and twenty-eight monarchist prisoners suffered after escaping from the Spanish penal settlement of Villa Cisneros in West Africa. These monarchist leaders travelled across the Atlantic from Africa to Portugal in a thirty-ton vessel and suffered many privations in the 1,000-mile trip.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 155 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Address

City

Foreign Demand For Canadian Wheat Helps To Steady Market

Winnipeg, Man.—Practically at a standstill for many weeks, foreign demand for Canadian wheat suddenly burst into life last week, large shipments being booked for continental Europe and the United Kingdom. Two cargoes also were sold to the Orient.

The Winnipeg grain market reflected this activity in the export bid, futures prices advanced buoyantly and initiated the week more than one cent higher. This price gain was recorded despite a one-cent "break" on Wednesday when weakness engendered by closing of Michigan banks sent prices temporarily lower.

May delivery closed the six-day period, Friday, at 48½, July at 49½, and October at 50½, an all-around upswing of 1½ to 2½ cents.

Large export sales were made on each of the past four days, bringing the week's total to approximately 3,000,000 bushels. Most of this was sold from Vancouver.

Often regarded as Australia's territory, China purchased a unit of Canada's wheat when the Alberta wheat pool sold two cargoes for delivery at Shanghai. Imports from Russia for seed wheat were said to be on hand at Vancouver, but no actual sales were confirmed.

War Spits Countries

Colombia Has Broken Off Diplomatic Relations With Peru

Bogota, Colombia.—Colombia acted to break off diplomatic relations with Peru as a result of the beginning of open warfare in the long threatening fight for possession of Leticia, upper Amazon gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The Colombian foreign office handed passports to the personnel of the Peruvian legation here. (In diplomatic usage the arbitrary handing of passports to diplomats of a foreign nation means the breaking off of diplomatic relations.)

Lima, Peru.—Peruvian military forces claim to be still holding their positions in the disputed Leticia territory after the first clash with a Colombian flotilla that came 2,000 miles up the Amazon river to reassert control over the area.

Migration Course Turns

More People Going From Dominions To United Kingdom

London, Eng.—The course of empire migration has turned. For the first time in history, more people are now entering the United Kingdom from the Dominions than are emigrating from the United Kingdom to the Dominions.

Figures submitted in the House of Commons by J. R. Thompson, secretary for the Dominions, show an inward flow for the nine months ending September 30, 1932, of 26,034, made up as follows:

Canada, with Newfoundland, 17,644.

Australia, 3,847.

New Zealand, 1,641.

South Africa, 2,902.

Ends Long Flight

Buenos Aires.—Capt. James A. Molison has reached here from Rio de Janeiro, completing the first flight from England to Argentina in seven flying days.

Britain Sees No Immediate Prospect For Ending Unemployment

London, Eng.—Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons that reduction of unemployment to comparatively small figures could not be anticipated within the next 10 years.

The Chancellor was replying to a motion of censure against the government put forward by George Lansbury, veteran Labor leader, on the ground the administration had failed to deal with the unemployment. The motion was defeated by 414 votes to 49.

Mr. Lansbury suggested unemployment could be remedied if goods were produced for the "use of mankind" and not for private profit.

Mr. Chamberlain maintained the

Trading Vessel's Crew Perished In Northland

Bishop Tells Story Of Suffering In Bitter Cold

Dutch Harbor, Alaska.—Bishop Antonin Pokrovsky, formerly of Vancouver, was rescued February 23, seriously frostbitten and suffering from lung exposure after the shipwrecked tug "Penguin," and the following day, the "Penguin," with a doctor, reached the bishop, who is more than 70 years old.

Only three others of the 16 aboard the "Ugmk Native" survived and they struggled to a village after days of suffering and hunger.

The ecclesiastic said he was the last man to leave the ship, making shore attired only in a sweater.

Picking up other garments washed ashore, he dressed himself and made oranges that floated in from the vessel, he said, until he became unable to fish for the fruit.

The others reached shore almost naked, without food or water. Separated and without shelter, the captain and the crew died at various points on the rocky shore.

Canada's Third Best Market

Exports To Holland Totaled \$16,907,307 During 1932

Ottawa, Ont.—Apart from the United Kingdom and the United States, Canada's best market in 1932 was the Netherlands. Exports to Holland totaled \$16,907,307, compared with \$15,572,785 in 1931 and \$10,843,449 in 1930. Agricultural and vegetable products made up the bulk of the exports, the bureau of statistics reports.

Another European country to which there is a growing export is Belgium. It is the next important market to that of Holland. Last year exports to Belgium totaled \$14,387,271 in 1931, and \$15,175,985 in 1930. Although in 1930 the value was greater than in 1932, the volume last year was much larger, prices being considerably lower than they were then.

A Long Sleep

Chicago Woman Has Slumbered For More Than Year

Chicago.—Three hundred and sixty-five days and nights without a known awakening, of course, 27-year-old Patricia Maguire has slumbered—a puzzle to physicians.

Just a year ago, a doctor was called by an aunt, Mrs. P. family. They could not arouse Patricia, suffering from sleeping sickness.

All doctors have been able to do has been to keep up her physical strength by forced feedings of nourishing liquids. The procedure will be it was said, continued nursing—and watchful, prayerful waiting.

House Discusses Court Immunity For Indians

Suggested Changes To Indian Act Amuse Members Of House

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons spent two hours discussing its official wards—the Indians. When Hon. T. C. Murphy, Minister of Interior, introduced a bill to appoint Royal Canadian Mounted Police constables as Indian trust officers and make other changes to the Indian Act, he aroused a number of disapproval and opened a wide discussion.

The broad spirit of the legal responsibility of Indians was introduced by several members, who claimed it was illogical for a red man to be immune from court action when operating an automobile on the highways.

A. W. Neill, (Ind., Comox-Albera) asserted he knew of a case in which a white man had kept run down by an Indian. Because the Indian was a ward of the government, the injured man could get no redress. Also, as the Indian received no punishment, he would feel at liberty to go out and do the same thing again.

Mr. Murphy said an Indian using the highway was subject to the penal law, and the authorities could refuse him a license if it was found he was causing persons injury.

Opposition to the blanket appointment of officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as trust officers was so strong that the particular clause was allowed to stand over.

Plea For Veregin

Doubtfuls Ask Ottawa To Show Leniency To Leader

Brilliant, B.C.—"The Union of Youth of Community Doubtfuls" today delivered a three-barred plea to Canadian authorities against pending deportation of Peter Veregin, II, monarch of all Canada's 15,000 Doubtfuls, as Veregin waited at Halifax for the next hearing of his case before Mr. Justice Humphrey Mellish.

The Doubtful youth, all Canadians born, sent a telegram to Prime Minister R. B. Bennett that ended: "Be lenient, otherwise our welfare will lie upon your conscience."

Hon. Wesley Gordon, Minister of Immigration, was petitioned to stop Veregin's deportation and Mr. Justice Mellish was informed in a third telegram: "The fate of Peter Veregin is linked with the fate of 15,000 people and every harsh treatment given him is reflecting upon us all. If Peter Veregin is deported it will be great injury."

Japan's Withdrawal From League Is Anticipated

Has Ceased Negotiations With Geneva

In Manchurian Dispute Tokyo, Japan.—Japan has served notice it has ceased negotiations with the League of Nations in the Manchurian dispute, but its anticipated withdrawal from League membership was not expected for about a month.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed and those of Osaka and Nagoya also were down, owing to a severe slump in prices, caused by indications of increasing anti-Japanese sentiment at Geneva.

It was learned on high authority the government feels withdrawal from the league would be the turning point in the empire's history.

New Air Mail Service

Ottawa, Ont.—Inauguration of a regular air mail service between Big River, Sask., and Ile a la Croix, Sask., by way of Green Lake and Beauval was announced today by the post department. The service will start operation on or about March 16.

"EXPLORATIVE" DELEGATE

It Is Understood That The British Government Proposes To Send to the United States this month an expert "explorative" delegation to confer with the United States authorities on War Debt.

Sir N. P. Warren Fisher, above, will probably be included in the delegation.

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Railway Measure

Senate Approves Bill Implementing Recommendations Of Duff Commission

Ottawa, Ont.—The special senate committee approved the government bill implementing recommendations of the Duff royal commission on railways. The bill must be considered by the senate as a whole and then by the House of Commons.

An amendment, designed to provide for an equitable distribution of work among the employees of the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. in cases where one railway secures an excess of traffic due to abandonment of any section of line by the other, was approved by the committee. This was strongly urged recently by Hon. James Munnick, a measure of justice to the employees.

An amendment today was accepted temporarily, on the understanding it may be further amended on the third reading of the bill in the senate. This excludes from the operation of the bill the mining, land and ocean service of the C.P.R.

"It is understood," said Mr. Meighen, "the measure includes such services as are co-terminous and competitive with the C.N.R." Mr. Plafford had desired to make the definition include those services to which the bill would apply. Mr. Meighen's point was that the measure should exclude those services.

Doping Race Horses

Call Attention To The Matter In Alberta Legislature

Edmonton, Alberta.—Doping of horses at race courses in this province will have the effect of killing the sport, warned J. J. Bowen, Liberal, Calgary, when addressing the legislature the debate on the speech from the throne.

The investigations made by government inspectors showed that there has been drugging of race horses at Victoria Park, in Calgary, and at Edmonton, said the speaker. He hoped some government action would be taken to curb the practice.

Speaking of the proposed bar with Russia, Mr. Bowen said private capital might be induced to give the necessary guarantee if no arrangement could be made with the Federal Government.

Aquifled

Long Beach, California.—William King, youthful Welsh adventurer, was acquitted on a charge of murder in the slaying of Capt. Walter Wanderward aboard the yacht "Carma" last December 5.

League Of Nations Censures Japan's Military Action Against China

Geneva, Switzerland.—The League of Nations told the world today by its own release telegraph of the plan of its leaders for a pronouncement of solemn censure upon Japan for her military action against China, and for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Far East.

Yoshida Matsuo, special counsel for Japan, announced less than an hour after publication of the League's proposals that his government would not accept the recommendation for peace.

"There never was any question of Japan's accepting the report," he said. "To protect Manchukuo we must possess the chief town of Jehol. The only way to get peace is for the Chinese to withdraw their troops from Jehol."

"We will fight if we have to. I have heard that there are about 150,000 Chinese troops in Jehol, but one Japanese is worth 10 Chinese. All Chinese soldiers are bandits."

Mr. Matsuo asked questions concerning Japan's apparently assured plans for withdrawal from the league's settlement proposals as vindication of their nation's policy. He difficulty developed with the Soviet Russian representative, who indicated his government had little faith in the new plan for a settlement of the conflict which has disturbed the Far East almost a year and a half.

The settlement plan, drawn up by the representatives of the 19 principal league powers, is embodied in a report which will be presented to the league assembly next week with every prospect of the full approval of all members and governments except Tokyo.

Cumbersome Procedure

Says Board Of Directors Could Accomplish More Than Legislators

Ottawa, Ont.—Parliamentary efficiency experts cast a critical eye over the House of Commons and agreed its procedure was cumbersome and expensive but in a three-hour discussion could not agree on a solution.

An ordinary board of directors would accomplish more in three weeks than parliament accomplished in three months exclaimed Peter McGibbon (Cons. Minto), when introducing a resolution to establish a committee to consider overhauling parliament customs.

Indian Trust Fund

Ottawa, Ont.—In five provinces of Canada the Indian trust fund has been greatly augmented since 1920, according to an answer given in the House of Commons today by Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior. The largest increase is in Alberta where the trust fund in 1920 stood at \$1,641,524. It is now \$3,038,009. Saskatchewan decreased from \$1,947,862 to \$1,780,403.

Ottawa Decides Against Lifting Of Ban On Liquor Exports To U. S.

Ottawa, Ont.—While the United States senate was adopting a resolution to repeal the 18th amendment, the Canadian House of Commons decided against lifting the export ban on liquor shipments to the United States.

Premier R. B. Bennett and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leaders of the Conservative and Liberal units, in opposing a bill sponsored by Col. S. C. Robinson (Cons., Essex West) to repeal the 1920 legislation which outlawed liquor exports to dry countries.

The bill was defeated 100 to 44, the members for the most part voting regardless of party affiliation. Two cabinet ministers voted for the bill. They were Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, and Hon. Arthur S. Meighen, Minister of Finance. Of the 44 supporting the bill, 22 were Conserva-

tion, saying he had received no instructions to withdraw.

"Nobody in the league wants Japan to leave," he said, "and Japan does not want to leave, but if the league creates certain circumstances, the league may compel Japan to leave."

The conquest of the province of Jehol, which lies between Manchuria and China proper, is the next item on Japan's announced military schedule.

Chinese spokesmen accepted the league's settlement proposals as vindication of their nation's policy. He difficulty developed with the Soviet Russian representative, who indicated his government had little faith in the new plan for a settlement of the conflict which has disturbed the Far East almost a year and a half.

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May Visit States

Ramsay MacDonald Would Confer With Mr. Roosevelt

London, Eng.—A movement for Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to reach Washington and start up a series of important personal talks with Mr. Roosevelt on the broad lines of the whole future of Anglo-American relations, which have been steadily gaining strength today.

It was expected a decision on his personal mission will be reached soon to reach Washington, when Mr. MacDonald, who is expected to reach Washington, and that it will be largely a matter of formalities. Mr. Roosevelt desires Mr. MacDonald to make the trip.

U. S. To Take Action

Washington.—Reversing its previous action following the effort to assassinate President-elect Roosevelt, the United States House of Representatives today committed itself favorably reported the Exile bill for heavy penalties on those who advocate overthrow of the government by force or resistance to federal state officials.

tives, 19 Liberals, two Labor and one Independent, voted for the bill.

It was a principle of international law, to say nothing of international goodwill and neighborliness, said Premier Bennett, that no country should provide an opportunity for its own citizens to break the laws of a dry country. Liquor still was considered contraband, and for Canada to legalize exports to that country would be a breach of international friendship.

The 1930 customs prohibition, the Prime Minister said, did not apply to liquor shipments to the United States the day that country repealed the 18th amendment.

The ban would not apply because the United States had then not been classed as a dry country. Removal of the export ban was urged on several grounds—because Canada was losing millions of dollars of revenue, because it would provide employment for Canadians and would permit liquor shipments to be made openly for the United States, not through St. Pierre, Miquelon and other backdoor routes.

Repeal of the export ban, said Mr. King, would place the government of Canada in the position of "knowingly and openly aiding and abetting smugglers in the violation of the laws of a friendly and neighboring country." It would encourage run-running along the Canadian frontier, making Windsor and other border points a base for criminal operations, and "if we are reduced in this country to a position where we can get our revenue and provide employment only by becoming partners in the run-running business, things have come to a strange pass."

Turning Plague Into Profit

Research Workers Plan To Make Good Soap From Locusts

The world's worst pest, that of the locust, which in Asia and Africa alone regularly invades about 15,000 square miles, equal to about 30 per cent of the land area of the globe, may yet prove a blessing in disguise.

A remarkable instance of how commerce is turning waste into wealth comes from Africa, where it looks as if Tunisia will develop a new industry, and what has previously been regarded as a costly plague will become a source of profit. French research workers have discovered that excellent soap can be made from locusts and it is announced that factories for making this by-product may be established all along the new Trans-Saharan Railway, the project recently authorized by the French government.

The locusts are dried in the sun, and then treated with carbon bisulphide or ethyl alcohol, according to their degree of dryness. The oil thus obtained is then purified by steam and used for making soap. In addition, French testing firms have been negotiating with the government for the purchase of dead locusts, which will be salted and dried for export.

Although the pest from the pest is thousands of years old, up to the present locusts have defied every device of man to trace the origin of a year locust barrier of 10,000,000 feet of wire netting was stretched across Northern Central Argentina, and in the Sudan, where invasion is an hourly possibility, about 700 tons of poison are kept stored at strategic points.

France, Italy, and delegates from the British empire not long ago held a conference at Rome to consider schemes of international co-operation against the pests. London is now recognized as the international research center. Information on the movements of locusts is now being received from 16 empire and 25 foreign countries by the Imperial Institute of Entomology, and analyzed there in order to trace the origin of locust swarms, the routes of their invasions, and the probable cause of the outbreaks.—World-Wide News Service, Inc.

Use Canadian Ports

Diverting Of Trade Through Domestic Ports Is Noted

"One of the outstanding accomplishments of Canada in 1932 was the diverting to a large extent of Canadian trade through domestic ports in keeping with the frequently expressed policy of Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce," says the weekly review from the Canadian parliament. "This was most noticeable in the exports of wheat."

The review shows that of the 138,467,849 bushels of wheat cleared from the beginning of the crop year, August 1, to the end of January, nearly 90 per cent passed through Canadian ports as compared with 50 per cent of 1931, 85,575,000 bushels cleared in the corresponding period of the preceding crop year.

Clearances through Montreal showed an increase of 80 per cent, and through Pacific coast ports, an increase of nearly 65 per cent. The quantity of wheat cleared through maritime ports was nearly seven times greater than in the previous year.

Clearances through the new port of Churchill increased from 544,769 bushels to 2,756,000 bushels while those through United States ports dropped from 16,741,000 bushels to 15,542,000 bushels.

At Service To Canada

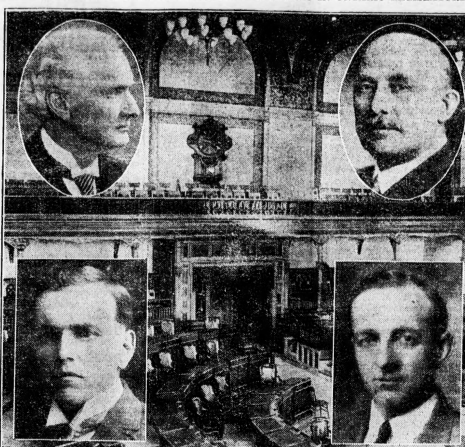
Probability of a regular British air service across the Atlantic within two or three years was forecast by Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of Imperial Airways, Limited. The service would connect up with Canada and possibly parts of the empire in the Pacific Ocean. Sir Eric would not confirm that would be a seven-day service from London to Cape Town within two years.

A scientist declares that if he really wishes for a certain person to come to him, that person always arrives. We wouldn't mind betting he has never tried this little trick in our restaurant.

The instance of a legless South Carolina man driving a car after being denied a license, recalls the number of headless persons who do the same thing.

W. N. U. 1932

REDISTRIBUTION BILL—NO NEW TAXATION—FEATURES IN ONTARIO LEGISLATURE



With the opening of the new Ontario Legislature, several important bills come before the House. One of the most prominent is the redistribution act which will reduce the Ontario Parliament membership at least twenty-two seats. The Prime Minister suggested that there would be no new taxation unless absolutely vital at a moderate deficit was more justified than higher levies. Above, left, is His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Bruce, who opened the Legislature for the first time since taking over the office. Top right is the Hon. G. S. Henry, Prime Minister, while bottom, left and right, are W. E. N. Sinclair and H. C. Nixon, leaders of the Opposition parties. The main picture shows the interior of the Legislature looking towards the Speaker's Gallery. The members' seats are arranged in the shape of a horseshoe.

Secluded In Le, cr Camp

Five Women and Four Men At Lazareto In New Brunswick

Stricken by the scourge most dreaded in the history of man, and doomed to seclusion within the bounds of the Lazareto at Tracadie, New Brunswick, are nine lepers, five women and four men, from various points in Canada.

Most of the patients are above middle age. One a great war veteran, contracted the disease in France, but a diagnosis of his trouble was not made until three years later. Last summer a Chinese was discharged from the institution as cured and deported to his native country.

The Lazareto at this village, overlooking the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the north shore of New Brunswick, and one in British Columbia, are the only two institutions of their type in Canada. They are maintained by the Dominion Government.

Leprosy originated in New Brunswick in 1758, according to the most commonly accepted theory. At that time the French vessel "Indienne," which had been in the Levant trade, stranded near the Miramichi River. The plague broke out shortly after the seamen began mingling with the people. Many fishermen of the district died from the disease, and others, panic-stricken, fled to points along the coast. Later, the plague appeared at Carleton Place, Tracadie and elsewhere. Finally, in 1844, all lepers were ordered by law to be taken to Sheldrake Island, at the mouth of the Miramichi. Then the establishment was moved to its present site at Tracadie.

For many years the lepers remained incarcerated and lived under revolting conditions. At last the Dominion Government took a hand in the matter, and in 1868 the Hotel Dieu nuns of Montreal went to Tracadie to devote their lives to the unfortunate.

The Lazareto has been remodelled and renovated several times. It is a modern institution, with well lighted and ventilated, spacious wards. At one time more than 40 lepers were congregated here. Between 1910 and 1929, 14 new patients were admitted and 21 died.

Enden Crew Honored

A huge barrel wreath preserved in a block of ice arrived at Berlin on the steamer "Magdalenburg," a gift of the Australian Government to the German navy. It is in recognition of the heroism of the crew of the famous cruiser "Enden" which was sunk by the Australian cruiser "Sydney" Nov. 9, 1914.

Stage Manager discussing chorus girl who has been given a small singing party. "Well, what do you think of her?"

Producer—"A peach—but no Melba."

"Our economics prof talks to himself. Does yours?"

"Yes, but he doesn't realize it he thinks we're listening."

Would Repeat Order

Turkeys Will Find Ready Market In London Next Year

Mr. W. A. Brown of the Dominion Live Stock Branch has returned from Great Britain where he was associated with the marketing of the Christmas trade of about 90,000 fatted poultry. The shipment, which consisted mostly of turkeys, went over in "chilled" instead of the usual frozen condition, therefore came in direct competition with the home-killed rather than imported stock. He reports that because of the quality and attractive presentation of the shipment, which was sold chiefly in London, the stock immediately attracted the attention of the wholesalers and was quickly sold at favourable prices. He was given the assurance of the trade that a shipment of equal quality for the next Christmas season could easily be doubled in quantity without overstocking the market.

Russians Selling Silver

Peasants Can Now Exchange It For Food and Clothes

Soviet Russia is being swept by a silver-rush that outsiders British gold-rush recently.

All over the republic hungry, ill-clad peasants were "cash-in" on old knives, forks, spoons, ornaments—anything containing silver.

The reason is that "Torgsin" shops, in which peasants are welcome and only foreign gold currencies are accepted, have now agreed to take silver as well.

Hordes of old silver have been produced, the owners waiting in long queues to exchange their valuables for food, clothes and luxuries obtainable only at "Torgsin."

It is estimated that there are 50,000,000 tons of platinum in the sun in the form of a gas.

Must Be Good Grade

Farmers Can Depend On Fertilizers Sold In Canada

Of the almost innumerable brands of fertilizers offered to the public in Canada there were hundreds of brands which contained no actual plant food that they were practically worthless for the purpose for which they were purchased. This condition led to the inclusion of a clause in the Fertilizer Act, 1922, requiring that every fertilizer sold in Canada contain not less than 12 per cent of available plant food as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash singly or combined. In 1923 this minimum of total plant food in any fertilizer was raised to 14 per cent, which is the requirement still in effect. During the first year of the operation of the 14 per cent, total plant food requirement, hundreds of brands of so-called fertilizers were put out of the market.

This provision of the Act established a reasonable basis of minimum plant food content and undoubtedly has meant a material saving to farmers in the purchase of fertilizer and prevented many a disappointment in crop returns which would have resulted from the use of inferior and fraudulent materials.

A Modern Elegy

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.

A line of autos winds across the lake.

A pedestrian plods his absent-minded way.

And leaves the world quite unexpectedly.

The petrified forest in Arizona contains 25,625 acres.

Recent gains in coal production in Canada are greater than a year ago.

A Lost Continent

Seeking To Find Atlantis In the Sahara Desert

Speculating on the whereabouts of the lost continent of Atlantis is a venerable pastime, though the most popular theory hitherto has been that it lies somewhere underneath the broad waters of the Atlantic Ocean with islands like Teneriffe, perhaps, representing the mountain peaks of its long-vanished territory. A French professor, however, is now setting off to look for Atlantis in the Hoggar Mountains of the Sahara. If he finds it there this speculative region may be regarded as rescued from a watery grave and transferred to land which is even drier than usual. Some of the old tales used to place the Egyptian Fields in Atlantis, but this is not the idea which most people now associate with the Sahara. However, there are some grounds for assuming that the Sahara became a desert within comparatively recent times as the history of the world goes, and perhaps it was in those earlier times that the Hoggar Mountains acquired the more suitable traditions which hang round the Lost Atlantis.

In any event this seems quite a reasonable moment to go looking for new continents. Most of the old ones have the air of being a little the worse for wear, and if we could rediscover one that had been lost for seven or eight thousand centuries there might be a chance for somebody to make a fresh start there, unimpeded by the political and pecuniary problems which are making most of the older addresses look a little moulty and moth-eaten.—The Manchester Guardian Weekly.

Wider Markets For Canadian Tobacco

Product Is Now Being Shipped To Many Countries

Progress has been made in the production of high quality tobacco in Canada which are making most of the other countries have in the Canadian product. In 1927 the total exports of manufactured Canadian leaf tobacco amounted to 5,587,479 pounds, in 1932 it rose to 9,614,000 pounds for the first eleven months, January to November inclusive. If the December shipments in 1932 are added to complete the 12 months, the total is brought up to 10,450,464 pounds.

In 1927 the only countries purchasing Canadian tobacco were the British Isles, Netherlands and the United States. The bulk of these deliveries were made to Britain. In 1932 the total exports had not only nearly doubled but the countries interested in Canadian leaf tobacco included the United Kingdom, Barbados, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Belgium, and the United States.

Many of the types of expanded market has been the change in the type of tobacco being shipped. In 1927 and 1928 the bulk of tobacco exported was Durley. In 1931 and 1932 this has largely been supplanted by bright leaf-cured tobacco, grown in Southern Ontario. Improvement in the growing and curing of Canadian tobacco has been largely due to the work of the Tobacco Division of the Canadian Government, Experimental Farms, the Experimental Farm at Harrow, Ontario, specializes in tobacco culture.

Operating Seventy Years

Metropolitan Was First Underground Railway In World

The London Metropolitan Railway, the first underground railway in the world to be constructed, has celebrated its 70th birthday. In January, 1863, Lord Gloucester and a distinguished company were drawn in open trucks through the first tunnels, and afterwards partook of a banquet at the Strand Station. The first passengers were apprehensive at the time of the opening of the railway that passengers would be suffocated by the fumes.

Plenty of people still living who remember the underground in their school days will agree that these apprehensions were by no means groundless. Until comparatively recent years the trains were drawn by primitive steam locomotives, and the smoke which gathered in the tunnels used to bech the whole of the day into the railway stations. Carriages were lit by flickering oil lamps. All this was changed when the present Metropolitan and District Railways were converted to electric power.

One of Greenland's two wireless stations, that at Scoresby, has burned down.

February, on the average, is the least rainy month of London's year.

Gardening Notes

(By Gordon Lindsay Smith.)

Days are growing longer, sunshine warmer, and on the hillsides sloping to the south the snow is gone and the ground begins to steam in spots. Seed catalogues and the new birds have arrived and old gardeners are beginning to plan before the fire. We would be well advised to follow their example. Much more satisfactory results can be achieved in growing flowers and vegetables where one looks into the thing before work actually begins, while it is practically hopeless to attempt any comprehensive scheme without a good well studied and roughly drawn to scale.

Flower Plans

There is a lot of fun in planning your lay-out now and of trying to picture just how this will look when matured. We think of chances, of adding a path or a trellis, perhaps of some new colors, of developing another vista from the porch, living room window, or of softening or screening some harsh lines that are apparent in our present scheme. Like the foreman, we have almost as much pleasure in making our preparations as we have when we are actually laying out the garden.

It is a good thing to make out a rough plan on paper. Notes must also be made of color, height and time of blooming. But when we really have our own peculiarities and it is well that such should be the case as it allows us a splendid opportunity of developing our own garden. The main factor in these days of standardized living. There are bound to be certain dark corners where we have had trouble before. But when we realize that there is a mixture of grass especially adapted to growing in shady places and that there are certain flowers which are tolerant of shade, Begonia, Fuchsia, Godeletia, Lobelia, Clivia and Foxglove, which actually prefer to get away from the full sun, the job of landscaping is made a little easier. Then, there are hot, dry corners where nothing but weeds seem to thrive. The plants which grow in this location also, the Foxgloves and Nasturtiums, for instance, asking nothing better. A few Nicotines, Evening Primroses and similar flowers will fill the evening air with spicy fragrance. The orderly person will insist on a little special plot, where the regular border, where a supply of flowers are grown for bouquet purposes. These are a few of the points to remember when we take up pencil, seed catalogue and, perhaps, a Government Bulletin tonight and let our thoughts run wild on what we are really going to do this time.

Vegetables

The great fault with most vegetable gardens in Canada is that they lack variety. But we can have just what we want. In the showy part of the garden if we treat it in the same way by being on the safe side, the regular border, the better varieties and the development of a continuous supply from the first spinach and radish in the spring until the Brussels Sprouts in December. As a general rule, vegetables, and in the case of staple crops like corn, peas, lettuce, beans, and carrots, two or three types should be used. By banding the vegetable end of the garden in this way the supply is increased and the season extended.

Fish By Air

Rapid Transit in North Hurries Delivery To Points East and South

Within half an hour after white fish are caught in the lakes of Northern Manitoba they are delivered to a point by aeroplane on the Hudson Bay Railway, 35 miles away, for delivery to the Port of Montreal, to cities in Canada and the United States where they are in demand. Formerly the 35-mile journey by horse and cart and truck took two days over rough trails.

The inland fisheries of Canada are among the country's most valuable assets. The fish caught in large quantities for the commercial market in Manitoba come from Lake Winnipeg, Lake Winnipegosis, Lake Manitoba and the smaller lakes. White fish and pickerel are the chief fish caught, but pike, tullibee, goldeye, and several other varieties are plentiful.

Because swarms of locusts in Brazil made the rails so slippery that trains were delayed, locomotives have been fitted with special brushes to clear the lines.

The Chinese minister of railways is expected to give his consent to the making of an automobile road on the Great Wall of China.

♦ FANCIFUL FABLES ♦

"ALL RIGHT, BOYS!
CHIEF PAYS TO
KNOCK OFF
FOR LUNCH!"

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R. S. Stevens A. Hanks
Proprietors

Thursday, Mar. 23rd, 1933

Alberta auto licenses are to be reduced \$5 on April 4

Jim McLean, is visiting with Father Sullivan for a few days

Mrs. G. M. Miller, who has been ill with pneumonia, is now much improved in health

The Hospital Sewing meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. D. McEachern, on Tuesday Mar. 28, at 3 p.m.

Word has been received from Mrs. E. J. Lacy, of Long Beach, Cal., that they suffered no loss or injury during the recent earthquake disaster.

Mrs. E. Rowlandson, who had been housekeeping for Mr. Ira Clark, left on Monday morning on a trip to England.

The annual Easter Tea, home-cooking, sewing and flower sale of St. Mary's W.A., will be held Sat., April 15, in the Municipal Hall. Order your flowers from Mrs. N. P. Storey.

Clinton Leach made a trip to Maple Creek, last week, to get a seed drill, but got it mired near Lander, and had to leave it there.

The river ice is now in an unsafe condition and crossings are now stopped on this account, pending the ice going out and the installation of the ferry.

Word was through this week, that one of the items taxed in the new budget, was sugar, 2c a pound. This is an impost that the rank and file of the people will not take kindly to

It is reported that a Winnipeg agent proprietor who was of the opinion that his customers were using too much sugar, put up the following notice: "Take one spoonful of sugar, then sit like h—, Thank you."

Signs of Spring are here. Geese are flying north, gophers are out, the days are nice and sunny and thus, Frost and Geo. Tarr are reconciling a boat with which they hope to explore the Red Deer River.

The news was out on Sunday, of the marriage of Miss Grace Clott to Mr. Clinton Leach, which took place at Medicine Hat, some few weeks ago. As a consequence the younger fry were busy gathering up spare ties, coats, etc., for the inevitable ebriary, which took place that night.

Dr. A. K. McNeill
(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

Physician and
Surgeon
Phone 44

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HEALTH

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ASSOCIATION AND LITERARY
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IN CANADA

The Enemy Among Us

Those who are familiar with the work of Pasteur, will remember the experiments that he carried out on fowl. He demonstrated that when their body temperature was lowered the fowl fell victims to the germs of a disease, which under ordinary conditions, they were able to resist.

This experiment illustrated the fact that the body is rendered susceptible to disease germs by adverse conditions, such as prolonged chilling.

Many illnesses are arbitrarily dated back to a chilling of the body. "Be careful of the draught," "Wrap yourself up warmly," are familiar injunctions given in every household. However, exposure to a lower temperature is not the sole cause of illnesses, for in communicable disease, the specific germ must be present if the disease is to develop.

A few things are necessary to offset, so far as is humanly possible, the development of an infection. The individual should avoid chilling, secure abundant rest and sleep, and establish himself on a good dietary regime. The avoidance of contact with any communicable disease is a necessary precaution.

The sneezing, coughing and expectorating individual is found in every office and workshop, on every street car and train. Sometimes he is an individual who prides himself on twenty, thirty or forty years of service without sick leave. Such a simple thing as "a touch of flu" must not interfere with a record so enviable despite the fact that his fellow workers and travelling companions are the innocent victims of his overzealous though misguided devotion to duty. Real devotion to duty in such an instance lies in the protection of his co-workers and other members of the community from communicable diseases. A communicable disease is essentially a community problem, and is just as much a problem as are the hazards of fire or other preventable calamities.

Clubbing Offer

We have arranged for a special clubbing offer of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and the Empress Express, the two papers for one year at the low price of \$2.50.

R. M. Mantario No. 262

Bye-Law No. 56

Under the provisions of the Rural Municipality Act, Section 345B, The Council of the Rural Municipality of Mantario, No. 262, enacts as follows:

On all taxes with the exception of Rural Telephone Taxes, levied on or before the 15th day of May of any year, there shall be allowed a discount for payment before the 1st day of December of the year in which the said taxes were levied, a discount of:

Five per cent on all taxes in the hands of the treasurer on the 31st day of August.

Four per cent on all taxes in the hands of the treasurer on the 31st day of September.

Three per cent on all taxes in the hands of the treasurer on the 31st day of October.

Two per cent on all taxes in the hands of the treasurer on the 31st day of November.

Dated and passed at Orange Hall, Cuthbert, and given three readings by the Council of the Council, the 6th day of March, 1933.

Signed: L. C. WALKER, Mayor
G. EVANS-SARJEANT, Sec.-Treas.

The individual, as a member of a community, thus plays a part in the preservation and maintenance of community health. Should he contract a communicable disease and fail to apply the simple precautionary measures, he not only jeopardizes his own health, but he becomes, however unwittingly, a contributory factor to such unnecessary illness and physical suffering.

Joint Censor Board

Power for Alberta to join with other provinces in establishing a joint board of motion picture censors, is given in a bill to amend the theatres act, which has been introduced in the legislature. Another important section of the Act empowers the government to require that a proportion of the

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thus shown in theatres in this province must be of British manufacture.

Exchange Wheat For Seed

More than 66,000 bushels of registered seed grain, most of it wheat, have been distributed among farmers in the province under the seed grain exchange policy inaugurated by Hon. Geo. Howland, minister of agriculture. Under this plan it has been made possible for farmers to exchange commercial grain from their farms for seed grain on the basis of a premium of 8 cents a bushel for the seed over

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the current market price. Thus grain instead of cash is taken from the farmers for the seed. The distribution of the 66,000 bushels under this plan has been very widespread, covering 30 points from the south-western part of the province to the north.

Father in the North. The grain distributed includes 47,000 bushels of seed wheat, 17,000 bushels of seed oats and about 2,000 bushels of seed barley. It is expected that some 15,000 bushels more of oats will be distributed.

Brodies' Specials

A. G. Jelly Powders, all flavors, special, 9 packages	50c.
Chase & Sanborn's Black Tea, reg. 50c. lb., special	40c.
A. G. Coffee, Sealed Tins, reg. 50c. lb., special	40c.
Tea Bisk, the real hot biscuit Flour, reg. 40c., special	30c.
Sheriff's Strawberry Marmalade, 4lb. tins, reg. 95c., sp.	70c.
Cross & Blackwell's Little Chip, 12 oz. Jars, reg. 30c. Orange and Lemon Marmalade 2 for	45c.

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Fancy Pink Salmon, 2 tins	25c
Brunswick Sardines, 9 tins	50c
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5lb. Carton Macaroni	30c
Ontario Cheese, 1lb.	20c

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